REGISTER No. C—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,020.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 63
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
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After but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time no special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,622 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where Indian mail offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 6 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 8th January 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch and vice.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	30	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	32	.....	24	.....	9	
Messina	50	.....	36	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	36	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	36	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	36	.....	14	
Marseilles	50	.....	36	.....	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

ASSYRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation: and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...January 12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 23
THESSALY	.....	.....	...February 2
EUROPA	2,277	424	... „ 16
ITALIA	2,345	424	...At fortnightly intervals.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer. Also passengers from Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail about the 9th January and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Tregartnen, on the 20th February, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,200 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

or passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
SUMATRA	2468	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(c) THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(c) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard..	8th Jan.
LOMBARDY	2722	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Fentiman..	4th Jan.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton	„ 1,600

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 cases white coloured prints.
8 „ grey shotings.
16 „ T red cambrics, 24 yards 45 inches.
1 „ Saxon flannel.
2 „ colored lappets.
5 bales bed ticks.
A few marble slabs, oblong 5 by 3 by 2 and 4 by 2 by 1; round 3 feet 9 inches and 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, and oval 3 feet 6 inches.

By order of the Administrator General, a quantity of silver ware, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Chesson, consisting of tea and coffee service, salt cellars, bread basket, spoons and forks, McCabe's clock, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General,

Household furniture and sundry effects of the late Mr. Michael Boonan, consisting of camp tables, easy chair, campcot, wearing apparels, portmanteaus, gold spectacles and eyeglasses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English-made solid mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, made to order, best plated crockery and glassware, rich Brussel's carpet, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, superior photographs and oleographs, &c., &c., in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat buildings.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M. at No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat buildings, the very valuable English-made household furniture, comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dessert services, best plated vegetable dishes, round and oblong waiters, claret jug, biscuit box, table and chamber candlesticks, very neat and handsome English-made solid mahogany and walnut-wood furniture such as a telescopic dining table in three pieces, full and half back sofa couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, lined morocco and crimson rep cloth, chests of drawers, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables with and without marble tops, almirahs with toilet glasses, towel horses, ladies writing and wine tables, fancy painted light chairs, hat stands, brass gilt and iron four-post bedsteads, canon game table, rich Brussels and other carpets, large size photographs of the Prince and Princess of Wales, superior oleographs, mahogany dressing glasses, four-light kerosine oil hanging lustre, flower vases, table ornaments, curtain rods and curtains, bird cages, porcelain flower pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the goods is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand painted Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 8th instants, at 1 p. m. at their Auction Room in Forben Street No 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. have received Instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Madonna Della Sedia, Contemplation on the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, College by River Side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family, Bagatelle, English Coast, Music Lesson, Grape Gatherers, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River, Ostend Harbour, Shakspeare's Baby in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Glances, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450, very superior various vernor in gilt and maple frames, about 4,734 feet silver, maple, gilt moulding of different sizes, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, coloured, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is on view.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of the Materials of certain Buildings at Hog Island.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell for removal, the buildings at Hog Island, by Public Auction, at the above Hog Island, on TUESDAY, the 15th Jan. 1878, at 2 p.m., all materials of the quarters of European Mechanics houses for engine drivers, fitters, masters, Europeans, and clerks, cook rooms, dhobie and servants' quarters, privies, &c., the same consisting of quantity of corrogated iron sheetings, teak trusses, posts, rafters, teak and glazed doors and windows, bamboo battens, cudjan roofs and walls, rubble stones, etc., etc., will be sold into small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 12
„	„	... „ doz. packs 17 0	19 0
„	„ gilt edged	... „ pack 1 12	2 0
„	„	... „ doz. packs 20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PERFORMING MEMBERS of the Society are requested to attend at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY evening next, the 11th instant, at 8-30 for practice. Information as to rules of membership and subscription can be obtained at the office of the Hon. Secretary, 11 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION of the complete Works of W. M. Thackeray, to be completed in 24 volumes (one every month), nicely bound in cloth and illustrated; first volume—Vanity Fair, is now ready. Rs. 2-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION of Sir W. Scott's Works, to be completed in 25 volumes (one every month), nicely bound in cloth, and illustrated; 1st and 2nd volumes—Waverley and Ivanhoe, now ready. Each Rs. 2-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS ANNUALS of all well known publications now on hand. Each As. 12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER of GRAPHIC and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Each Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WHEELER'S (TALBOYS) WORK on the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE at DELHI, nicely bound and illustrated (will arrive by the next Mail). Rs. 24.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THOMSON'S VOYAGE of the CHALLENGER—THE ATLANTIC: a Preliminary Account of the General Results of the Exploring Voyage of H. M.'s Challenger during the year 1873 and the early part of the year 1876, Illustrated. Rs. 26-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

EVERY MAN his own HORSE DOCTOR; by G. Armatage, in which is embodied Blaines' Veterinary Art, Illustrated. Rs. 13-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT of CHARLES the FIRST: a History of England, from the Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham to the Deposition of the Judges on Ship-money; by S. R. Gardiner, 2 Vols. Rs. 15.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BROUGHTON'S (RHODA) NOVELS.—Cometh up as a Flower, Red as Rose is she, Nancy, Goodby Sweetheart, Not Wisely but too well, Joan. Each Rs. 3-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of

CHEROOTS
and
CIGARS

which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of 100	
Do. No. 1	„ 17	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2	per Box of 100	
THOMPSON'S PRIME	„ 20	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2-4	per Box of 100	
Do. No. 1	„ 17	per 1,000	
Do. Do.	„ 2	per Box of 100	

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

REGALIAS ELEGANTE	„ 25	per 1,000	
Do, Do.	„ 3	per Box of 100	

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.
„ 3 per 100.	„ 2-8 per 100.	„ 2 per 100.

Highly recommended as splendid high class specimens of DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3 8
Boys do. do. ..... annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected ..... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c ..... each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards ..... each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TNNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen	4 8

FNCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins, per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.	

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

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ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

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Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8	Travelling Caps	4 8	Courier Bags	9-3 to 13 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Travelling Hats	11 to 22 0	Sovereign Boxes	2-8 to 6 8
Boys' Suits	10 8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 0
Overcoats and Ulsters	from 35 to 65 0	Sheeting, per pair	9 8	Air Pillows	5 0
Dressing Gowns	from 9 to 20 0	Pillow Cases, each	2-4 to 2 8	Travelling do	1 8
Pyjamas	8 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Long Rugs or Mauds	10 to 10 8	Sponges	3 8
White do.	4 8	French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	5 0	Silk and Wool do	8 8	Rug Straps	1-4 to 2 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Extra Large do	12 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 8	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0
Gents' Under Socks	1-8 to 2 0	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Warm do	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Solid Leather do	49 0
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Extra Large do	75 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	dozen 13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Gents' Hold Alls	24 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	dozen 9 0	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Extra large do	24 0
Children's White Cotton Socks	from 6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to 30 0	Gladstone Bags	36 0
Do. do.	4-8 to 6 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Gents' Cotton Socks, do	1 8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Shoes	2 12	Warm do	7 0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	China Bath Slippers	1 8	Gloves	1 8
		Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4	Children's Gloves	1 to 1 8
		Pocket Filters	2 12	Mits	1 8
		Air Tight Uniform cases	23 2	Mufflers	2 12
		Sponge Bags	1 8	Pins, Scarf	1 0
		Sponges	3 8	Ladies' Knot	1-8 to 2 8
		Soap Boxes	1 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
		Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8	Gents' Cravat	2 12
		Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8	Gents' Slippers	2 8
		Tooth Brush Guards	0 10	Ladies' Shoes	2 12
		Do. Brushes	0 10	Shaving do Stick	1 8
		Nail Do	0 12	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
		Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	9-8 to 12 8	Shaving do Stick	1 0
		Razors, Ivory Handles	3 2	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
		Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 0	Fragrant Florelline	1 8
		Nail Nicks	1-8 to 2 8	Lloyd's Eurexia	1 4
		Briar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH JAN. 1878.

THE 1st and 2nd instants were observed here as the New Year holidays, and we have therefore only three days' business to report upon. Home politics still cause an unsettled feeling, but there seems to be a growing impression that some settlement of the Turkish question will be brought about without England being involved in war, and there is consequently rather more confidence apparent in Cotton, and a proportionate increase of dulness in Seeds and Wheat. Supplies of the first mentioned staple are still moderate, but they are on the increase, and in the course of the next three weeks we should have the basis of an active trade. Already there is a decided improvement in the Freight Market—which is a pretty good guide to the state of export business—the rate for ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool having advanced to £1-10 to £1-11-3, and for late January shipment to £1-12·6 per ton, while some slight enquiry has been manifested for sailing ship tonnage homewards, a feature which has been conspicuous for its absence during the past two months. Money continues remarkably cheap, and Sterling Exchange looks like ruling low throughout the season, so that with a more settled aspect of European politics, there is everything to favour large operations in produce during the coming six months. Imports present less hopeful prospects. The effects of last year's famine are still apparent in a diminished demand for all articles of European manufacture, while stocks, on the other hand, are generally large, and it seems evident that another favourable season will be required to enable the agricultural population to resume their former rate of consumption.

The Silver question has not developed any unexpectedly new feature this week. When last mail left the latest telegraphic quotation from London was 54d. per oz., but after Wednesday's allotments of Council Drafts, which evinced a marked falling off in the demand for remittance to this side, the rate receded to 53¾d., equivalent to about 1r. 8¾d. per rupee, at which it has since remained. The weekly tenders for Council Drafts resulted in £105,000 being allowed to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8·67d. and £50,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·62d., tenders on both places at 1s. 8¾d per rupee receiving in full. These rates show a decline of about ¼ per cent. from the biddings of the previous week and it is evident that a large proportion of the tenders must have been below 1r. 8¾d., which must have been the Government minimum. This return to the old policy of fixing a minimum is a step in the wrong direction which we should scarcely have expected after the experience of what it led to in the past. If, as we presume, the amount offered was £265,000, the sum to be placed on Wednesday next will be £375,000, which, in all probability, will lead to a further decline in the rates offered, as nothing has occurred in the interval to encourage the demand for remittance to this side. Such an attempt to strengthen the market might have a chance of success if the amount ultimately to be financed for was unknown to the public, but not only are buyers aware of what they may calculate upon, but they have always Silver as an alternative, and it is very evident that, if in place of £100,000 of Council Drafts the remitter buys Silver to a like amount, the position of Government for next biddings is seriously depreciated.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 29th ultimo showed a further increase of upwards of 13 lacs in the Cash Balance, the result mainly of a falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted. The Cash now stands at 284 lacs against Liabilities of 324 lacs, a position which would warrant an extremely low rate of discount, but the Bank's charges are still nominally maintained at 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans, and it seems probable that no change will now be made until business becomes sufficiently brisk to bring the level of the outside market up to the Bank minimum. At the present moment, even with an increased export trade in prospect, the time for this is still apparently distant, as Money barely finds employment at the moment at 2½ per cent. per annum, while the Mint, with upwards of 13 millions sterling of uncoined Silver, is steadily turning out rupees at the rate of about 40 lacs per week. Government operations may intervene to alter the aspect of affairs, but so far as can now be seen of trade movements, the probabilities seem in favour of easy Money throughout the shipping season.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks opened after the holidays on Thursday morning at a partial decline of 1/16d. from last mail's closing quotations, but quote a fall of Rs. 25 in Albert Company of Kurrachee, Rs. 10 in Berar and East India and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Company. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies have undergone some fluctuations, but at the close the only upward movements to record for the week are Rs. 35 in Fleming's, Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Rs. 5 in Nursey. On the other hand our list of quotations show a fall Rs. 110 in Colaba, Rs. 30 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Sholapore, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Jewraz Ballco, and National, and Rs. 5 per share in Coorla and Manockjee Petits.

As regards PIECE GOODS, there is in reality very little fresh to report. In the early part of the week there was next to nothing done from first hands owing to the holidays, since when the transactions since been large, the total clearances being only estimated at about 300 to 400 packages. From the Bazaar, however, a steady although a moderate business has been passing, and the sales may be put down at 1,500 packages of all descriptions. Prices have not improved; on the contrary, where any movements are recorded, they are in favour of buyers, who, with largely available stocks and only a limited demand, have the market pretty much at their mercy. If supplies from home showed any signs of falling off, this state of things might be regarded as only temporary now that the famine is over, but last shipments of Grey Cottons via Canal for this port were 225 millions and for Calcutta 28 millions of yards, or quite up to the average consumption of an active season, and probably next month's figures will be fully as large.

In Grey Goods, a fair business has been done in 40 inch Shirtings, at in most cases a reduction of As. 1 per piece. Of 45 inch the clearances have only been moderate, and for 50 to 60 inch Cloths the demand has been small. In Madapollams, Jaconets, Mulls, and Dhoties, a comparitively small business has been done at unchanged prices. Of Bleached Goods, the chief sales have been in Jaconets, Mulls, and Nainsooks, for which a fair enquiry has prevailed. White Goods altogether are getting into more moderate stock, and values are better maintained. Dyed and Printed Goods meet a very small sale at barely quoted rates, and Turkey Reds continue as before quite a drug in the market. Of local made goods no sales have been reported from first hands.

TWIST.—Transactions in all counts have been on a retail scale only, and we have no change in values to report. Stocks, although moderate, are fully equal to the demand.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The demand has been, if anything, a shade better, and the market may be called steady at an advance of annas 4 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also somewhat firmer at a similar advance. In *Iron* rather more business has been doing, and we quote an improvement of annas 8 per candy in British Bar. A steadier feeling prevails, but supplies are still very large.

COALS.—There are still very few sellers to arrive, and this, coupled with the possibility of England being involved in war, has rendered the market nominally firmer. Buyers, however, still hold aloof owing to the depressed state of the market on the spot, and we have not heard of any transactions, neither can prices be quoted at any real advance.

COTTON.—Owing to a material falling off this week in the receipts at the American ports, and latterly a more hopeful feeling respecting politics, the Liverpool advices have been decidedly firmer in tone since the holidays, and although spot quotations have undergone no change, arrivals have been in more active request at an advance of 1-16d. to ¼d. per lb. This, coupled with very moderate ready supplies, has imparted a decidedly stronger tone to our market, a comparatively large business has been done for future delivery at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, while a considerable number of small ready lots of New Crop have changed hands at extreme rates, owing to the scarcity of supplies, as much as Rs. 207 having been paid for ready Good Omras and Rs. 214 per candy for Good Broach. A better description is now beginning to come in to a fair extent, and the quality is undoubtedly improving, the later arrivals showing much less yellow stain, but Omras, owing to the delay in Ginning caused by the late rains, are not arriving nearly so freely as was expected, nor is the quality showing signs of improvement. From what we can learn from up-country advices, the great bulk of the Crop will range about Good Fair and under, while F. G. F. and Good will be scarce throughout. The quantity, however, does not appear to have been affected, and, as the accounts from Dholleras and other districts have not altered in tenor, we still adhere to our former estimates of the total yield.

The purchases reported this week consist of about 2,500 bales Old Cotton for local consumption, 3,500 bales New Cotton for export, and 5,000 bales for January-February delivery, mostly Broach and Oomrawuttee. In New Dholleras no business has yet been reported for export.

There have been no *Clearances* for *Sea* since the 1st instant, and the *Receipts* from up-country for the week ending on Saturday were 19,902 bales against 10,138 bales for the corresponding week last year. Since 1st September last the Receipts have been 118,339 bales against 146,821 bales last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, with commission :—

			₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Old, Full-pressed—				
Dholleras Fully Good	Fair	Ready	....Rs. 203	= 5 7/16d.
Do.	do.	do.	.... „ 199	= 5 5/16d.
Do.	Fully Fair	do.	.... „ 192	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Fair	do.	.... „ 188	= 5 1/16d.
New, Half-pressed—			₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Broach Ginned	Good	Ready	....Rs. 212	= 5 11/16d.
Do.	do.	Feb. Delivery	.... „ 211	= 5 11/16d.
Hinguncha	do.	Ready	.... „ 213	= 5¾d.
Do.	do.	Feb. do.	.... „ 212	= 5¾d.
Akola	do.	Ready	.... „ 205	= 5½d.
Do.	Fair	do.	.... „ 201	= 5 7/16d.
Oomra	Good	Ready	.... „ 204	= 5 7/16d.
Do.	do.	Feb. do.	.... „ 203	= 5 7/16d.
Do.	G. F.	do.	.... „ 197	= 5 5/16d.
Do.	G. F.	do.	.... „ 194	= 5¼d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th inst. compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,280,000	2,722,090	2,649,950
„ Surats.	130,000	274,200	475,800
For the U.K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	414,000	570,910	655,220
Do. London.....	15,000	43,570	61,370
American Afloat.....	260,000	394,000	299,000
E. Indian „	27,000	49,000	81,000
	716,000	1,057,480	1,091,570
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6 9-16d.	7 1-16d.	7 3-16d.
„ Fair Dholleras ...	5 5-16d.	5¼d.	4 11-16d.
Difference.....	1¼.	1 9-16.	2¼.

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	161,000	118,000	139,000
„ Exports to U. K....	53,000	60,000	80,000
„ „ to Continent.....	48,000	30,000	43,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,507,000	3,572,000	2,482,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	710,000	933,000	836,800
„ „ to Continent „	471,000	458,000	522,900
„ Stock at the Ports.....	910,000	965,000	796,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Only a limited enquiry has prevailed, and stocks having accumulated to a fair extent, prices have receded to Rs. 6·5 to Rs. 6·6 per cwt. for ready. In New Crop for April delivery no transactions have taken place for some time past, and the quotation is nominal at Rs. 5·15 to Rs. 6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is quite out of request, and quite nominal at Rs. 7·9 to Rs. 7·10 per cwt. *Gingellyseed* is in good demand at hardening rates. We quote Mixed Rs. 42½ to Rs. 43½, White Rs. 43½ to Rs. 44 per candy.

WHEAT.—The export demand remains fairly active, and considering the quality and quantity of supplies, a considerable business has been done. Fine qualities are very scarce, and small lots of Best Soft White have brought Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41½ per candy, Mixed Rs. 35 to Rs. 38, Red Rs. 32 to Rs. 34 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. ROMULUS, 921 tons, Captain J. N. Trail, sailed on Saturday last for Akyab, in ballast.

THE BARQUE, M A EVANS, 323 tons, Captain Leonard, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S. S. BLACK WATCH, 905 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain J C DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Cutch, with eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 185 deck passengers.

THE P. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and one hundred and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S. BEN VENUE, 989 tons, Captain J R Kidner, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta, Dec. 29, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hurjeebhoy Jiawal.

THE BARQUE VILLE DE TEMPLE, 430 tons, Captain Plisson, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Mauritius, Nov 20, brought a cargo of 7,344 bags sugar and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed.

THE B. I. S. Co's S. S. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, a general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Mangalore :—Mr. and Mrs. Rolland. For Beypore :—Mr. Summers. For Madras :—Mr. G. B. Norris. For different ports :—22 deck passengers.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. TANJORE, which sailed on the 4th instant for Australia, took the following additional passengers :—

For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Sparling, and Mr. W. G. Baldock.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Jan 1.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Jan 1.
5	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Mandvie, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Black Watch (s).....	Holloway	Rangoon.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Coast and Calcutta.
	Romulus (s)	Trial	Akyab.

The barque M A Evans, Leonard, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearence on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
1 Garibaldi .....Thacker .....Bombay, Oct 27.
Zuleika .....Riddell .....Point de Galle, Nov 27.
2 M-inam (s) .....Leguerre .....Galle, Dec 27.
Khandalla (s) .....Wicks .....Madras, Dec 29.
Peter Stuart .....Vanstone .....London.
Lassa .....Higgins .....Glasgow, Sept 7.
Maria Lamb .....Walker .....Algoa Bay, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1—Steamers Commilla and Himalaya. Ship Rollo.
Jan. 2—Steamer Reliance. Barque Lord Kinnard.

PASSENGERS.

Per Zuleika—Mrs F Riddell and Mr J Riddell.
Per M-inam—Mrs DeSouza, Major Jackson, Mr Eden, Mr Swedie Mr Finch, Mr Davidas, Mr Pringent, Mr S Rees, Mr Ceperal, Mr Hedgers, Rev Marie Christine, Mr Portier, Mr Second, Mr Shaw, Mr Sears, Mr Rutherford and Mr Atkinson.
Per Khandalla—Mrs Wicks and Mr Bird.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Zuleika—10th Dec, Carrodale. 29th Dec King Arthur and Earl of Zetland.
By Peter Stuart—21st October 1877, Duntrime in lat 7 N, long 25-55 W, 24th October 1877, Blairgowrie in lat 4-57 N, long, 25-55 W.
By Lassa—Tamerlane, Gatters, Rodney from London to New Zealand, Philemane from Liverpool to Rangoon, Ghazepore from Liverpool to Coconada, Cyrsville from Moulmein bound, Cosaria from Bombay to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
2 Acacia .... Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
2 Asia (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Malwa (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Asia—To Rangoon : Mr A Hillier, Revd Alex Todd, Mr A W Buchanan, Lt-Col W Hands, and G M C Addis, Esq.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—1,527 slabs hard spelter, Toolsedass Khimjee.
Zeal s—37 cases stout, Manockjee Bhicajee.
Macedonia s—253 bars and 108 bundles iron, Khimjee Jewa.
India s—2 packages hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdool; 250 bundles hoop iron, Mornarjee Goculdass S and W Co.
Clive s—50 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—2 cases blue color, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 50 cases cau de cologne, John S Elmore and Co; 2 packages earthenware and 12 packages glassware, Bharmull Bhima.
Benledi s—10 cases safety fuse and 25 bundles iron buckets, A C Babubhoy; 5 packages hardware, Ebram Peerkhan; 2 cases soap, Pestonjee Furdoonjee; 80 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 50 casks beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—6 packages China clay, S S Narralwalla.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—50 cases vermouth, George Lockhart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—1364 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow; 500 bales cotton, Col. Cassels and Co; 500 cwts wheat, Rumbally Allyruza; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee.
Trentham Hall s—566 cwts myrabollams, Varudhman Poonsee; 61½ cwts myrabollams, J Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 120 cwts coir yarn, Pascoo Khetsee; 85 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindram; 625 cwts coir fibers, Veerchund Hemraz; 29 cwts hemp, Horrivalubdas Nurotumdass; 130 bales cotton waste and 15 bags rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 25 bales wool, Gugoodass Hurkisondass; 50 bales wool, Jewraz Dumjee; 45 bales wool, Gomaldass Toolseedass; 84 bales wool, Abdoola Peermahomed; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 160 bales wool, Khimjee Lackmedass and Co; 25 bales wool, Heeranund Khidass; 63 bales wool and 20 bales hemp, Jaitha Purootum; 95 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 131 cwts myrabollams and 43¾ cwts nuxvomica, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—3 bales hides, Currumsee Poonja; 1 bales skins, Allarukhia Nuthoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Clare s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Nicol and Co.
Scotland s—130 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tartar s—75 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 5,437 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
James Gray s—223 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Blenheim s—5 bales hides, James Mackintosh and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estepona s—50 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.
Harold s—1 sarfegar s—84 bales cotton, Sewbux Joharmull.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indus s—20 cwts gum, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—14 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 1,000 baskets, onions, Hassen Rahoo; 123 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 20 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 100 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 52 bales twist, The Albert Mill and Co; 17 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 16 packages sumadastone, Cumroodin Nunmoodin; 86 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 30 chests opium, Hajee Adam Ezmail and Co; 100 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—2 chests opium, Dhunraz Choonilall; 99 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 62 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 4th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·882
Temperature of the Air.....	71·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	61·0
Dew Point	54·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·553
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—0).	4·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	79·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	64·0
General Direction of wind.....	NE, NNE, N, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	404.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 3.

Graves, Col, Bombay 3rd Lt Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.

JANUARY 4.

Heasviside, Capt, R E, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Reid, Col, R A, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, January 5.

With reference to G O C, 20 h October, and 3rd November, Capts Mayne and Lieut James, 3rd Cavalry, were appointed to officiate as Adjutant in addition to their own duties of Wing officer.

Capt W H J Stopford, Squadron Commander 2nd Regt Lt Cavy, officiated as Commandant No 1 Mountain Battery from 1st to 6th August in addition to his own duties.

Lt Col T G Coles, Staff Corps, is placed on General Duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned Medical Officer is appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England by troopship Serapis on 3rd January, instead of by Troopship Jumna :—Surgeon D J O Flynn.

Lieut C B Adams, 29th Regt, attending Garrison Instruction class at Poona, having obtained a medical certificate, will rejoin his Regt.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
2nd Battn 15th Regt—Major (local Lt Col) J W S Moffatt to be Colonel, from the 3rd November 1877.
33rd Regt—Captain and Brevet Major F Karslake to be Major from the 19th June.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following postings of R A Officers have been made.

Lts W Hanna, 6th (Bde to B Battery 2nd (late 4th) Bde; J A Grieve, Depot Battery 2nd Bde to C Batty 2nd (late 4th) Bde; A C T Boileau to E Batty 2nd (late 4th) Bde; C E Reynolds to M Battery 1st Brigade (late E·9); J F Manifold to No 1 Batty 9th Bde (late 6-9).

Major E G Jenkins, Staff Corps, has gone through a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been granted a First class certificate.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—Surgeon H L Dutt, I M D.

Schoolmistress Pratt is retransferred from the R A at Kirkee to the 30th Foot, and Schoolmistress Treacy is transferred (temporarily) from the Sappers and Miners to the R A at Kirkee, with effect from the 29th Nov.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Sholapore Station Order, dated 27th December, appointing Lt T H Mackenzie, 3rd N I, I Station Staff Officer.
22nd Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 15th December, directing Major Wooldridge, Wing Comdr, to officiate as second in command and Lt Wetherall, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Comdr with effect from the 18th December, vice Major Jacob, and until the arrival of Lt Col Anderson.
Regtl Order, dated 24th December, directing Lt Smith, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, and Lt Harrison, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th December in succession to Lt Wetherall, Officiating as Wing Comdr.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
Major H A Tracey, R A, to England per Troopship to appear before a Medical Board.
8th Foot—G O C No 825, 29th December, is cancelled.
66th Foot—Major C V Oliver to remain in Bombay from 17th to 31st December on private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 2.)

The Rev D J French is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following transfer is ordered :—Lieut A C Foley, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bellary District to the Presidency, for temporary employment under Major C S Thomson, R E.

The services of Sergeant R Fryer, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, North-West Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Captain (Brevet-Major) A Curtois, General List, Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Captain Colquhoun, whose tour of staff service has expired.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date :—
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Percy Lee Holmes, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £566, extra annuity £268-7.
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Francis George Hodgson, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,867 ; Fort St. Colis, remainder in England.
Lieut-Colonel H T Duncan, C S I, Staff Corps, Political Resident, Mandalay, Burmah, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Major W Coningham, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and ten days.
Captain C F Thomas, Military Accountant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A WELL-WISHER—Your letter awaits room.

K—We regret that our space is too limited for a communication that is as voluminous as an essay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEARN—January 2nd, at Dapoolee, the wife of E. H. Hearn, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COAKER—January 4th, at Madras, the wife of Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E., of a son.
DE RHE-PHILIPE—January 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of Geo. W. de Rhe-Philipe, Esq., of a daughter.
EWART—December 28th, at Delhi, the wife of Major C. H. Ewart, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
McKENDRAY—January 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. R. McKendray, D. F. W. Stores and Workshops, of a daughter.
PRUDHOMME—December 29th, at Madras, the wife of Henry Prudhomme, Esq., of a son.
SAUNDERS—December 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Saunders, Esq., of a son.
SOMERVILLE—December 24th, at Rawur, Rajpootana, the wife of Surgeon Somerville, Medical Missionary, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—December 27th, at Kurrachee, the infant son of William G. H. Henderson, Bombay Medical Establishment, aged 5 months.
McLEOD—December 30th, at Lucknow, Roderick Kenneth, the beloved and eldest son of Captain D. McLeod, of the P. W. D.
MILLER—December 30th, at Palamcottah, David Sutherland, the beloved child of Captain W. Miller, 37th Grenadiers, aged 13 months.
PRUDHOMME—December 30th, at Madras, Joseph, the infant son of Henry Prudhomme, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1878.

A STATEMENT by the *Standard* of what England intends to do in order to protect her interests in the East of Europe is of importance only as showing the wishes of a majority of the Conservative party. The Prime Minister has always refused the *Standard* his confidence, and treated the paper with the greatest contempt; and the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Daily Telegraph* are likely to have the earliest intimation of any decision taken by the Ministry which is likely to plunge England into war. We doubt if such a decision could be arrived at without causing the retirement of several members of the present Cabinet. The phrases used by the *Standard* to describe England's foreign policy are quite idle, it being now obvious that the question is, not what England thinks, but what she means to do at once in order to give effect to her opinions. So long as she does nothing, she really has no foreign policy. All her big words are merely like the oaths of Ancient Pistol as he swallowed his leek—"I eat "and eke I swear." Such hard swearing matters very little to either of the belligerents, whose sole anxiety is to find out if an English force is likely to land at Constantinople before the Russians are masters of Roumelia. It is now improbable that English troops can reach the Turkish capital in time to avert the overthrow of the Empire. The Russians overcoming the frightful obstacles presented by the weather in the Balkans as well as the obstinate resistance of the Turks, have, it seems, advanced by the direct road from Orkhanie on Sofia, as well as simultaneously from Nisch; and the Turkish army of Sofia, which our readers would be surprised a few days ago to learn numbered only 12,000 effective men while under the command of Mehemet Ali, but which afterwards received reinforcements from Suleiman's army, has been forced to retreat with all expedition to Trajan's Gate, through which the high road from Sofia runs to Adrianople. This gate is an easy Pass in the mountain range called the Despoto Dagh, which runs from north to south at right angles to the principal chain of the Balkans, and forms the western wall of Roumelia. The strategical position now may fairly be compared to that of an Anglo-Indian army defending the line of the Himalayas and the Suleiman range against invading columns pressing onwards from Cabul and Beloochistan. The Russians are in great force on the Sofia road; and if, while Gourko tries to force the passage of Trajan's Gate, other columns are able to penetrate into Roumelia from the northwards by the Shipka, Elena, and Selimno Passes, or any of them, Baker Pasha's position will be rendered untenable, and a final rally can only be made at Adrianople. The issue depends on the numbers of the Turkish troops. Suleiman Pasha has had time to guard the outlets of the various Passes, but his army had been previously weakened by the troops left to guard the Bulgarian fortresses and those detached to aid Mehemet Ali.

THE more closely Sir John Strachey's new Budget is examined, the more objectionable it looks. That portion of it which refers to the creation of a financial margin of half a million sterling by means chiefly of an addition to the Salt Duties in Madras and Bombay is the worst of all. It is, in reality, a second edition of the Budget for the current year, brought out at a most unseasonable time, and imposing fresh burdens on those classes of the population which are least able to bear them. The object which successive Secretaries of State have kept in view in requiring the Finance Minister of India to estimate for a surplus of half a million every year has been to obviate the inconvenience caused by the uncertainty of receipts and expenditure on Public Works, and to provide against having no funds in hand wherewith to meet unexpected deficiencies. Sir John Strachey, nine months ago, refused to create this margin for the year 1877-78, because, he said, he could not do so without levying new taxes, and it was undesirable to have recourse to this mode of increasing the revenue while the country was passing through the worst stage of a very severe famine. The famine is over, but the distress resulting from it in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies is far from being at an end. Moreover, by imposing special taxation for the purpose of giving the Government power to increase its expenditure on Public Works for the prevention or mitigation of famines, Sir John Strachey has lessened the chances that occasion may arise for devoting the proposed margin to such works. He ought therefore to be able to do without it; and at all events his conduct in suddenly demanding contributions towards it at the close of a financial year is quite unjustifiable. It is bad enough to have taxes which are absolutely needed, but the deferential Finance Minister, obedient to the slightest hint from the Secretary of State, cannot possess his soul in peace till he has not only made the provision he considers indispensable against famines, but has enriched the Indian Treasury with a new revenue of £500,000 a year besides. This revenue, too, he gets by taxing Salt in the two Presidencies in which Famine has lately raged, and thus vexing the poor with a new charge at a time when the cost of living is still excessive. He soothes his conscience for doing this by asserting that the consumption of Salt in 1877 has been larger than in previous years, and inferring from this circumstance that the supposed grievance of the salt duties is not really felt by the people. It is impossible, however, to believe that the consumption of Salt has not been checked by the Famine; and Sir John Strachey has probably been misled by statistics of increased Salt revenue which may merely show that the duties have been collected more strictly in 1877 and that the strong measures recently taken to put down smuggling have had their effects. If Sir John really thinks that a high duty on Salt does not check consumption, why is he so laudably anxious to abolish the Inland Customs line, and so reduce the duty in Bengal to the Bombay level; and why is he so proud of the sl

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW IMPERIAL ORDER FOR LADIES.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Official *Gazette* of to-day announces the creation of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India for ladies only. The Princesses of the Royal Family, eight Indian Highnesses besides eighteen other ladies, have been nominated to the Order.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Before replying to the appeal made by the Sultan of Turkey for mediation, the British Government will endeavour to ascertain the conditions upon which Russia is willing to conclude peace.

STATEMENT BY THE "STANDARD."

The *Standard* of to-day states that the British Government will neither tolerate the complete overthrow of Turkey, nor will it permit a separate treaty of peace to be concluded between the belligerents.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state, that the Russians under the command of General Gourko have succeeded in capturing Sofia.

Mahmoud Damad, the paramount adviser to the Palace at Constantinople, has been dismissed.

The navigation of the Danube has been stopped, owing to the large quantity of ice on it.

RUSSIA AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is semi-officially stated, that Russia will reject any proposals for an armistice unless the basis of the conditions upon which peace is to be concluded is previously accepted by the Porte.

SPEECH BY MR. FORSTER.

The Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster, M. P. for Bradford, yesterday made a speech against Great Britain intervening in the present Russo-Turkish war. He approved the policy followed by Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby, and said that if the Cabinet was divided on the question of intervention he would advise Lord Beaconsfield to make an appeal to the nation.

OBITUARY.—General della Marmora, the celebrated Italian statesman.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, JAN. 4.

Latest bulletins concerning the health of the Pope state, that the condition of His Holiness has changed for the worse.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	44,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	9,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	80,000	do.
Do. do Surats ..	2,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	414,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	28,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	15,000	do.

LONDON, JAN. 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5 per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account ...	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872....	108½
Bar Silver.....	53⅛
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£81,000,000
" Notes in Circulation	£101,800,000

Arrivals—Hercules and Leslie Maxwell.

Departures—Brazilian, Zealous, and Beck (?)

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

THE following is a list of the members of the Order of the Crown of India:—

Her Majesty as Sovereign of the Order.
The Princess of Wales.
The five English Princesses.
The Duchess of Edinburgh.
The Duchess of Cambridge.
The Princess Augusta of Cambridge.
The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
The Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The Duchess of Teck.
The Maharani, wife of Maharaja Dhulip Singh.
Lady Lawrence.
The Dowager Countess of Elgin.
The Countess of Mayo.
Lady Lytton.
Lady Susan Bourke.
Lady Emma Baring.
Lady Napier and Ettrick.
Lady Hobart.
Lady Mary Grenville.
Lady Frere.
Lady Temple.
Lady Denison.
Lady Strachey.
The Duchess of Argyll.
The Marchioness of Salisbury.
The Marchioness of Ripon.
The Viscountess Halifax.
Lady Northcote.
Dilawar Unnissa Begum, grandmother of the Nizam of Hyderabad.
Devaji Asumani Sitavilas, Dowager Rani of Mysore.
Maharani Jumnabai, mother of the Gaekwar of Baroda.
The ruling Begum of Bhopal.
Nawab Kudsia Begum, grandmother of the ruling Begum of Bhopal.
The Princess of Tanjore.
The Maharani Surnomayee of Cossimbazar.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR is not now expected to return to Bombay till the 10th of next month. It is curious that he should be allowed to remain so long away from his own Presidency, and we can only conjecture that he has been entrusted with some important work to do for the Government of India. Possibly he has been engaged in marking out the limits of the new Frontier Province in the North-West, and after he leaves Calcutta he may be required to execute the assignment of the Central Provinces to Bombay.

THE capital sentence on Britto, the murderer of Mr. Roonan, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. There is, however, we believe no truth in the rumour that, on the recommendation of the Goanese Government, Britto is likely soon to be appointed a Companion of the Star of India. It is a mistake to suppose that the reprieve is due to the intervention of the Goanese Government, which would have been resented as an impertinence. Nor is the Government of Bombay responsible for this miscarriage of justice. The blame rests solely with Mr. Justice Green, who, after cordially concurring with the jury at the trial in the opinion that Britto was not mad when he committed the cold-blooded murder of which he was accused, allowed himself afterwards to be overcome by his own feelings and the remonstrances of the convict's friends, and expressed doubts of the man's sanity. The next jury that tries a murderer should endeavour to make an arrangement with the Judge beforehand not to change his mind.

WE hear that four or five members of the Bombay Bar have applied for the appointment of First Judge of the Small Cause Court; and there are others, possibly better qualified, who would be glad to take the appointment if it were offered them, but who have no chance because it is considered beneath the dignity of the Bombay Government to seek out the best man for such a post, the choice being restricted to gentlemen who have the prudence to send in applications. The Government is said to have conscientious scruples about keeping the appointment open for Mr. Spencer, who will be here, a duly qualified Barrister, at the end of next month, and to be convinced that it is its duty to nominate a Barrister on the spot at once. Yet if Bombay can get on very well without a Governor for three months, surely some arrangements might be made to secure the First Judgeship of the Small Cause Court for Mr. Spencer.

THE committee for re-organising the Indian Marine that assembled during the summer at Simla will shortly resume their sittings in Calcutta. The committee is composed of Sir Edwin Johnston, President, Admiral Bytheses, Captain Robinson, Mr. G. W. Kellner, and Captain Crookshank.

THE whole of the 32nd Pioneers have received orders to proceed *via* Bugti-Dera to the Bolan Pass. The regiment will probably arrive at Quetta about the 26th January.

It is rumoured that considerable changes in the Indian Medical Department are in contemplation by the Supreme Government. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is said to have recorded a Minute in which His Honor, on the score of economy and despatch of public business, has suggested the necessity of separating the Civil Medical from the Military Medical Service, and of transferring it from the supervision and control of the Surgeon-General to that of the local Government, and that, if need be, to appoint a British officer at the head of the department, or to carry out the long proposed scheme for amalgamating the two services. The Government of India have forwarded the said Minute to the Secretary of State for consideration and orders, and have, in the meantime, directed that all permanent appointments and promotions in the department should now be made provisionally pending the decision of the Home Government on the re-organization of the Indian Medical Department.

THE Judicial Assistant in the matter of Colonel Cory's petition *versus* Horsce Herbert, Manager of the late Punjaub Bank, gave judgment on Wednesday, dismissing the petition. As the case is one which materially affects the relations of the outside public with Bank officials, and, as such, possesses unusual general interest, it is worth while noting that the judgment decides that there is no sort of fiduciary relationship existing between the Head Manager of a Bank, who is also a creditor, and an intimate friend of many years' standing, a person whom he induces to take shares in that Bank.

THE *Statesman* :—It was not a happy idea, we think, to open the Order with a long list of *ex-officio* Companions taken at random from the Councils. If the Order is to be an object of ambition to men of high character or noble service, plain wisdom suggested that the nominations should have consisted of distinguished names only. It was worth taking some pains, we think, to accomplish this. As it is, the Order wears an aspect of being founded for recognizing services of so mild a character, that mere official position or seniority of service is sufficient title to the highest places therein. We think we express English feeling on this subject, when we say that any approach to the French system of decorating men for everything or for anything, is distasteful to it. The national choice, if consulted, would lie, we are persuaded, between standing by the old time-honored distinctions rarely conferred by the Crown, and the American plan of dispensing with them altogether. The national feeling is certainly opposed to the periodic addition of fresh honors to men, year after year, for mere continuance of service under the Crown. The want of harmony between this practice, and the objurgations we are constantly addressing to native youth, to be more manly than to be mere seekers after public employ, while our every act shews that that employ is the only road to distinction— vibrates too harshly upon the mind, not to affect it unpleasingly. Want of sympathy, and of true insight and noble feeling, have invested the institution of the Order with a theatrical hollowness of which every native must be conscious, and none more painfully so than the chief actors therein themselves. If we could be but *real* in it all, and were doing a work upon which the earth and the heavens look with complacency and blessing, how different would it be. It is a noble thing to see men lifting the hero on their shields, and appealing to the earth and heavens that he is a hero; but the lifting of a Viceregal plaything on high with an indiscriminate batch of Councillors, and Native princelings thereon, concerning the most of whom the kindest thing Nature can do, is to ignore them, is one not to be noble. The wise thought must be first conceived in the heart, as it was of old. The warriors of old bore their hero on the shield, because they could not help doing so. All hearts said—"This is he," and raised him with shoutings to the Heavens. To-day a scrap of paper, emanating from the Secretariat *head*, assures us that he hero is found, and once more a Temple is lifted on the shield amid—universal silence!

THE *Madras Mail* :—*Apropos* of the new book on Indian affairs by Mr. Elliott, the Mysore planter, the *Saturday Review* has some excellent remarks on the uses of public criticism. One of the first articles of the *Madras Mail*'s creed has always been that the Press in India should criticise fearlessly, but honestly, the acts of Government and of the officers of Government. There being no Parliament in India for criticising or obtaining desirable explanations from the Government, it has always seemed to us that the Press in India is more than ever bound to undertake those functions which would devolve upon representative individuals or committees in countries where Parliamentary institutions are to be found. We are aware that our view is not popular with a small class in our bureaucratic society, and the *Madras Mail* is not unfrequently heartily abused for being too outspoken or too severe in its criticisms of public officers and their doings. We can quite afford to let our opponents adhere to their own opinions on this matter. We may be pardoned, however, for calling attention to the following suggestive remarks, from an impartial critic like the *Saturday Review*. The writer says:—

"Many an Anglo-Indian official goes through his whole career without having an inkling of things and ideas and the proceedings as are often bandied about in a single night's debate in the House of Commons. The consequence is that a great deal of slovenliness, ignorance, and mediocrity escapes detection; a great many mistakes are unnecessarily committed; a great many good ideas are smothered in their cradles or starved and chilled out of existence; and the work of administering the country, despite all the elaborate machinery of Government and the amplitude with which its operations are recorded, is only partially performed."

It would be difficult to point out the evils in our present system of administration more concisely or forcibly, and the words deserve to be printed, as a caution, on the door of every public office in India, including even the bureaux of the Government of India itself. Nothing but direct responsibility on the part of the Government of India (whether it be located at Calcutta or Westminster) to the people of India will remedy the evils of which the reviewer complains. From the Viceroy downwards, officialdom in India is wanting in that sense of public responsibility which is the mainspring of good government in England.

Indian Daily News :—It is really quite time that some investigation should take place into the question of adulteration in Calcutta. We hear on all hands of bottles, tins, boxes, &c., bearing the labels of well-known and long established English firms being sold in the bazars and bought readily. Some kinds of tins, as also brandy bottles, bearing the Exshaw wires, selling for 8 annas each. Some mysterious mixture dubbed "potted meats" is actually concocted in our midst and sold at almost English prices.

GREAT commotion has been caused amongst all classes of the community in Hongkong, especially the Chinese, by the explosion of a boiler on board the Yesso, by which some 40 lives were lost, and a great many injured. The various hospitals are described as like a field of battle, with nearly all the tragic realities present, and a much greater mortality is considered certain by the Colonial Surgeon. The Governor has received a telegram from the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the following effect :—" I have heard with deep regret of the calamity on board the steamer Yesso announced in your telegrams." We have already reported some of the evidence taken at the inquest, and the remainder with the verdict we give to-day.

ONE scientific discovery after another is announced, until, it would seem, we shall soon cease to regard anything as marvellous that comes from the teeming faculties of our practical and thoughtful scientific men. The latest remarkable discovery is, that the inflexions of the human voice can be recorded on a slip of paper, from which they might be re-delivered in such a manner that the audience would recognise the vocal characteristics of the original speaker. The invention is quite in its infancy, and difficulty is experienced in reproducing the finer and softer articulations; but sufficient has been learnt of its capabilities to justify Mr. Edison, the inventor, to lay it before the scientific world. Within twelve months he hopes to have perfected the apparatus, so far as to transmit a speech made at Glasgow, re-write it automatically in London, and by the use of speaking telephones, re-deliver it in every editorial office, both in London and the provinces. But the question is not merely that of re-producing spoken words in the very tones in which they were uttered, as regards living subjects, but those tones, so copied and transmitted to paper, will be capable of reproduction hundreds of years hence should the world last, so that those living in that time will indeed realise the idea that "he being dead yet speaketh."

DR. G. BIDIE, of the Madras service, says that Tippoo "by a happy accident foreshadowed an application of the thermometer which has only been introduced, or according to Dr. Oppert, reintroduced into medicine at a comparatively recent date. I do not see anything very extraordinary in the circumstance of such an idea having occurred to Tippoo. The natives of this country are by no means deficient in inventive powers. Every one who has paid any attention to their art processes must have been struck with their fertility of invention, and the wonderful ingenuity with which they obtain important results by simple means. In fact I have a great respect for the inventive faculties of our native fellow subjects, and believe that as their scientific education advances, they will attain some surprising results."

THE *Spectator* :—At a meeting of the English Freemasons, held on Dec. 13, and representing 1,700 "lodges," the pro-Grand Master, Lord Carnarvon, announced that the "Grand Orient" of France, the central masonic organisation of that country, had made a radical change in their rules and principles. Formerly the French masons held to the formula that "Freemasonry has for its principle, belief in the existence of a God, in the immortality of the soul, and in the *solidarite* of man." The Grand Orient has now abolished this formula, and has substituted for it one which only recognises an absolute freedom of conscience and the solidarity of man. Seventy French lodges have accordingly withdrawn from the central organisation. The Irish Grand Lodge has remonstrated strongly, and Lord Carnarvon, condemning the action of the Grand Orient, asked for a Committee to report upon the fitting course for the English Grand Lodge, which, of course, was granted. The incident is most significant, revealing, as it does, the depth of the chasms which are dividing modern society, but the necessity of disunion seems to depend upon this point, Do the Freemasons consider themselves a religious body or not? If they do, it is of course imperative to notice a schism of this kind; but if they do not, they are in no worse position than Parliament after the abolition of oaths. The Grand Orient does not deny the existence of God, though it ceases to affirm it.

UNVEILING THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

THE ceremony of unveiling Mr. Marshall Wood's Statue of Her Majesty the Queen, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan to the new Museum, took place on the 1st Jan. in the presence of a large gathering of the inhabitants of Calcutta, H. H. the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Lytton and his personal staff, arrived at the Museum at the time appointed, and were received at the grand entrance by the Governors and Trustees of the Institution, and from thence proceeded to the upper floor of the building to the seats provided for them. To the left of H. E. the Viceroy was seated Lady Lytton. To the right of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan (the donor of the munificent gift), and several other minor notabilities. After the Viceregal party had taken their seats, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Bayley opened the proceedings by speaking as follows :—

"My Lord,—His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, being anxious to commemorate in a permanent manner the assumption by H. M. the Queen of the Title of Empress of India, procured for that purpose from Mr. Marshall Wood a statue of Her Majesty; and in order that it might be erected in the metropolis of India, Your Excellency has been good enough to accord this site and to consent to unveil the statue on this appropriate day, the first anniversary of the event of which the statue is intended to be a memorial. As the Maharaja is himself happily able to be present to-day, he will, with your Lordship's permission, give fuller expressions to his wishes and to the loyal motives which have actuated him."

The Maharaja of Burdwan then delivered an address, and H. E. the Viceroy replied. Both reply and address we published on Saturday.

THE VICEROY'S STATE BANQUET.

On the evening of January 1st, His Excellency the Viceroy entertained the high officers of State, the Members of the Legislative Councils, and others, at a grand State Banquet, to celebrate the anniversary of the Imperial Proclamation. The banquet was held in the large Marble Hall, which was beautifully lighted and decorated for the occasion. The Viceroy's gold service of plate was used, and His Excellency's Imperial Assemblage Banner, with those of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, were hung up in the Hall. Seven guns were fired at 8-30 P.M., and before the toast of the Queen and Empress, the Maharaja Sindiah, the Maharajas of Bhurtpur and Benares, and the Raja of Nahun were conducted into the Hall from the Throne Room, attended by their respective Political Officers, and took their seats near the Viceroy. After dinner there was a reception of Native Gentlemen. His Excellency in proposing the toast said :

YOUR HONOR, SIR FREDERICK HAINES, MAHARAJAHS, AND GENTLEMEN,—We are met to celebrate the first anniversary of Her Queen's assumption of that title which specially associates the Empire of India with the Crown of England. I see around me the representatives of every branch of Her Majesty's Indian Service; and, as the representative of Her Queen and Empress in India, it is with proud and grateful feelings that I now fulfil my own most pleasant duty to *this* great occasion by thanking them for the ability and devotion with which, on *every* occasion, in *every* locality, the duties of their service are performed by all its members. Our Queen and Empress has, in no part of Her wide dominions, the homage of stronger hands or truer hearts, servants by whom Her Crown is better served, subjects by whom Her throne is more beloved and honoured, administrators more laborious in council, or soldiers more gallant in war, than those to whom, in every part of India, this day is a day of special celebration.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to share the pleasure with which I welcome to this hall to-night our honoured friends, the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bhurtpore, Benares, the Raja of Nahun, and the other native noblemen and gentlemen who have joined us in doing honor to this occasion.

We lay our hearts this evening at the foot of the Throne. We pray Heaven to bless our Queen and Empress; to prosper Her just and Gracious reign; to guard Her august person; to sustain Her spirit through all troubles and uncertainties of the coming year; and to preserve to this favoured portion of Her dominions the privilege of being conspicuously associated with Her ancestral Crown by the loyalty of its subjects and the devotion of its servants.

I have the honor to propose the health of the Queen and Empress.

THE DURBAR AT RAJKOTE.

THE following is a full report of Mr. Peile's speech delivered at the Durbar held at Rajkote on the 1st instant, an account of which we published on Saturday last :—

YOUR HIGHNESSES, GENTLEMEN OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICES, CHIEFS, AND MINISTERS OF KATTYWAR.—I am directed by Government, under instructions from the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to hold a Durbar here to-day in order to present to His Highness the Jam Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, His Highness Raj Mansingji of Drangadra and the Dewan Gourishankar Udeshankar of Bhownuggur, the insignia of the dignities to which Her Majesty the Queen and Empress has been graciously pleased to appoint them.

There are some here present who sat with me a year ago in the great assemblage beyond the walls of Delhi, on the day when those distinctions were first announced, the insignia of which I am now commissioned to deliver. In the list of those distinctions, Kattywar filled a conspicuous place; and, seeing that from no part of India troubles and uncertainties of the coming year; and to preserve to this favoured portion of Her dominions the privilege of being conspicuously associated with Her ancestral Crown by the loyalty of its subjects and the devotion of its servants.

I have the honor to propose the health of the Queen and Empress.

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :

March.....	Maggie Lauders, the Battle of Preston	Habicht.
Overture.....	L'Italiani in Algieri.....	Rossini.
Selection.....	Offenbachiana	Conradi.
Waltz	Germany	Keler Bela.
Quadrille	La Fille du Tambour Major	Jouve.
Galop	Panlinen	Faust.

THE MOHORUM.—The Mahomedan festival of the Mohorum commenced yesterday, and it will terminate on the evening of Tuesday, the 15th inst.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 29th December, was 52 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 54 feet and 4 tenths.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Lower Mahim on Friday last, on view of the body of Domingo John Fernandes, a toddy drawer, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained by having fallen from a cocoanut tree. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE POLICE MAULED BY SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Constables Longden, Atkinson, and Gough, of the Bombay Police, were on Saturday in pursuit of deserters belonging to the ship Uddanton, for whom warrants had been issued for their apprehension; and on coming up with some of the deserters in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street, a fracas took place. Mr. Gough was severely handled, he having got his lower jaw-bone fractured and received a severe cut over the right eye, which necessitated his removal to the European General Hospital. One of the men, also of the Uddaunted, named Alfred Turner, who sustained severe wounds about the head and face, was also removed to the said hospital.

THEFTS.—Duttoo Ramjee, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dossiboy Framjee on the separate charges of theft of property, consisting of copper utensils and a cotton sheet, and he was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months hard labour in the Common Jail. Two Hindoo brothers, named Coombar Shunker and Girjee Shunker, reported to the Police that on Friday last a sum of Rs. 175 in currency notes and cash were stolen from them in a bag. Rs. 69 of that amount belonged to the first complainant and the remainder to the latter. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—James Campbell, of the British ship Newton, and William Sterling with three other seamen of the British ship North Wales, were interned on Saturday last by Mr. W. Webb to two weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships.

A WIFE ABSCONDED.—Nyjoo Moydeen reported to the Police on Saturday last, that his wife had absconded, carrying with her gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 57.

SPIRIT DUTY.—The following Notification was issued from the Revenue Department on Saturday evening :—"The Government Notification dated 25th July 1876, published at page 649 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 27th idem, will cease to be in force from the 7th January 1878; and it is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section VI. of Act III. of 1852, that His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare that Duty at the rate of Two Rupees and Four Annas per gallon shall be levied, on and after the said 7th January 1878, on all Spirits, of a strength not exceeding 25 degrees below London Proof, manufactured at the Distilleries situated at Morah, in the Island of Karanjah, and at Bhandup and Chembur, in the Island of Salsette, in the Tanna Collectorate, and that such Duty shall be rateably increased as the strength of the Spirit manufactured shall exceed the strength above mentioned."

CONJUNCTION OF VENUS WITH THE MOON.—Mr. C. Ragoonatha Charry, of Nungumbaukum, writes to the *Madras Mail* : "A near conjunction of Venus with the moon will occur on the evening of Monday, the 7th instant, a sight which will no doubt attract the attention of many of your readers, Venus being the brightest planet in the heavens. It will pass by the southern side of the moon, which then being 4 days old, the upper or dark portion of her limb will be visible, and the Northern cusp will be slightly but perceptibly elevated above the Southern. At 4-7-19 p.m. Venus and the vertex or uppermost point of the moon's unilluminated limb will be in a line parallel to the horizon, and the distance between these two points will be 27 minutes in space, or a little less than the moon's diameter. II. At 7-55 p.m. Venus and the moon's centre will be in a parallel to the horizon separated by a distance of 31 minutes, so that Venus will be only 16 minutes from the moon's south limb, her semi-diameter being 15 minutes. III. At 7-59 Venus and the two cusps of the moon will be in a straight line. IV. At 8-30 Venus will be level with the lowermost point of the moon's illuminated limb, and at a distance of 36 minutes therefrom. V. Venus will set at 8-56 and the moon two minutes later. The phenomena here explained refer chiefly to the Southern part of India; but beyond a line drawn from Hyderabad in Scinde through Delhi an occultation of Venus by the moon will happen."

A REPORT has reached us that a European guard of the G. I. P. has been charged with insulting a native Christian female passenger, travelling by one of the mail trains; she was an ayah to a lady passenger. We hope he will be able to clear his character; if not the punishment he will receive, will be, and ought to be, severe.—*Railway Gazette.*

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ON Saturday afternoon, there was an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this Society at the office in Apollo Street. The only gentlemen present were *Messrs.* Gostling, Fischer, Lidbetter, Skipsey, Smeaton, and Paffard. It was not necessary to have a quorum on account of the meeting being an adjourned one, and Mr. Gostling was called to the chair and the business was proceeded with. The Directors' Report (which has already been published) and the audited balance sheet up to the 30th June last were adopted. Mr. Fischer wished to say a few words regarding the position of the Society. Their affairs were in a very bad way, and they found themselves, owing to the inexperience of their late Secretary, in the unpleasant position of having no stock of necessary articles though they had on hand a large quantity of goods that were unsaleable. If all the stock were sold off at once, there would be sufficient money realised to pay off the creditors and the debenture shareholders, and the value of the tributary culprits, and secretly as they are respected by the Paramount Power, it is but reason to recognize that, in the eyes of the world, these prerogatives are of less account than the social development of a great province of the Empire. Their true wisdom is to place themselves in the front of the onward movement and not to let it advance upon them and pass, and leave them behind it. For if the chiefs and their ministers are not its leaders, other leaders will appear, beside whose influence their courts will become obsolete and lifeless pageants, which civilization will seek to sweep away. The future safety and strength of these Durbars lies in material and moral progress as surely as the future greatness of Kattywar lies in commerce, with four hundred miles of coast, with lovely ports, with a fair soil, moderate climate, abundant rivers, a vast capacity for well cultivation, rich resident landlords, with so many of the factors of wealth, Kattywar needed but the magic touch of mercantile enterprise to break the spell of apathetic habit under which the land and its little courts have slept so long. Already it sends down cotton worth 2½ millions sterling yearly to the markets of Bombay over improved roads, and ships it from improved quays. I do not say that much has yet been done, I do not say that all the men of power and wealth are equally awakened, or deny that much of what has been done is traceable to the direct impulse of British influence. But I feel myself justified in saying that whatever be the scheme debated, whether a college for young princes, or a reform of the police, or new high ways, or the establishment and inspection of schools, or a survey for irrigation, the chiefs and their councillors are always ready to adopt the project and provide the cost. And not only by isolated efforts which scattered among nearly two hundred separate jurisdictions must often be futile, since by combined action and joint subscriptions for roads, for schools and vaccination, they have furnished the valuable germ of municipal institutions for the province as a whole. And thus much is being done the launch designed, wherein the chiefs and councillors are actively taking the lead. In the land where Krishna sported and fought and died, the land where stands the rock inscribed with Asoka's pious edicts by a hand which has been dust for more than two thousand years, the land whence Mahomed bore away the sandal gates of Somnath, where Mahomed Begara forced the faith of Islam on the last Chorasama of Girnar, the land whose chiefs for four hundred years never tendered tribute to an invader to whom they were able to oppose the sword, the talk of men is now of railways, and storage lakes, and river dams, of improved harbours and roads, and these honours from the hand of their Imperial Mistress crown the surprising change.

I am not commissioned to say, nor would it become me to inquire, for what special deeds or virtues the decorations before me have been granted. The race of H. H. the Jam was long regarded with special veneration as the foremost Hindu dynasty of this peninsula, stout in fight with the Viceroys of Akbar, generous to fallen greatness in Mozuffur, bold in aggressive warfare on Mendarda and Jetpur. We esteem H. H., personally for his genial hospitality and his undoubted loyalty.

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Drangadra commands respect as the head both of the Jhala tribe, and of a ruling house second to none in domestic virtue. He now accedes to the honours enjoyed by his father Sir Ranmalsingji, the worthy son of a worthy sire. The decorations granted to these princes are the national ornaments of exalted hereditary rank. But Azam Gowrishankar Udeshankar has risen through every stage of public life to this crown and consumation of an honourable public career—a career which he began in a humble position in the old school of custom, and ends as a cautious leader in the new school of reform. He is neither in isolation and ignorance because they are old, nor set his face against improved communications and extended trade because they are new. He has acted on the faith that the agencies which give health and wealth and intelligence to European communities are equally useful servants to the Indian administrator who has the courage to enlist them. He is a living proof that the arts and manners of the West are not really abhorrent or unconducive to the mind of the native patriot. In his later years he has taken part in an administration which has placed Bhaunagar in point of material advancement first among the States of Kattywar, and he has not less been selected for honour by Her Majesty's Government because he has always been a devoted and outspoken advocate of the interests of his own State.

I will only add, that it is to me a matter of satisfaction that these insignia, are to be delivered by my hand, to two chiefs whose friendship and confidence no difficulties in the course of public affairs have been able to diminish, and to a minister whose ability and independence I have observed with respect during an official intercourse of more than 18 years, and whose character in its strength and sagacity is a worthy object of study and emulation to the men of his order.

MACLEAN'S "GUIDE TO BOMBAY."

WE have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a copy of the third edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." This excellent work has again appeared, and may now be regarded as a permanent annual. It is a very useful book, and contains not only an historical, statistical, and descriptive account of Bombay, which has been compiled with much careful research, but is also a directory of Bombay, giving a variety of details which are useful to travellers about to visit Bombay as well as to residents there. The "Guide" is in a very compact form, in capital type, is excellently well printed and bound, and at cost is very moderate, Rs. 5 only.—*Beacon.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. HALE : Sir, I think we are in a position upon which the shareholders might congratulate themselves. It is a matter of satisfaction, I think, that the Great India Peninsula Railway Company is carrying its passengers and its merchandise cheaper than we are carrying them in England, and yet is enabled to pay not only the 5 per cent. which is guaranteed by the Government without the Government making it up, but we are able to pay £1 bonus this half-year. I have been asked about that matter—whether it means £1 per cent. per annum for the half-year; but I take it to mean £1 bonus for this half-year. (Hear, hear.)

Sir, I think what has been said about an hotel might perhaps be a very good suggestion; but I think railway companies, and I say it with all due deference to the gentleman who has just sat down, are rather better, as far as we know them generally, without having any business of that sort. (Hear, hear.) Hotels in a general way are built comparatively two or three times as expensively as they need be, and the accommodation that is afforded in them is no better than it if they were built plainly. They eat up the capital, and in a few years the shareholders have lost all their money. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether that state of things would be the case in India; but I think it is well to nip these things in the bud before they make any progress towards being carried out; for I find in connection with companies that if preliminary steps on the part of the authorities be taken, although it is put down as a question which might be altered or reconsidered, it is generally proceeded with, and you find out too late that it is a mistake. (Hear, hear.)

Now, as regards the coal, I think it is pretty generally known that we have not coal mines in India, as the East Indian Railway Company have, and I am not neither I am speaking accurately, but I think I am. That makes a very great difference. But for all that, I think this £1 bonus is a very good step towards the greatest prosperity, and whether we pay 30s. per ton more or less, it is astonishing, I think, how the shareholders, under such circumstances, have reaped such a dividend. For my own part, I cannot make out how it is that a railway in India can work for 30 per cent. working expenses, at which the East Indian Railway Company are now working their line during the current half-year. Our Railway has been worked at something like 46 per cent. during the half-year, for which the accounts are now before us, which is certainly less than the average in England. I look at it in this way that though the Government may perhaps hamper the directors in many things, there is a sort of control over them which at times may be more or less useful. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure with the remarks of the Chairman that the knowledge, so to speak, of the Government officials in India may be of a very superficial kind. I do not know that I have many more remarks to make; but there is one thing, I should like to say, and it is this: Mr. Elliott read a paper at a meeting of the Colonial Institute, that was held some two or three weeks ago, in which he blamed the Duke of Argyll most strongly for not having taken to those State Railways that he could have taken to when he was Secretary of State for India, more particularly upon the ground that if the State took to them they could work them more economically. Now, I met that part of his argument, by saying that, as far as I was aware, the average of railways as regards the working expenses and receipts was something like 40 per cent. in this country, while something like 40 per cent. we can use it economically and no further. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ormiston spoke in a manner, which I think he was fully justified in doing, of the very great pressure on the whole of the staff during the past season. There has been an enormous strain upon them. One and all, from the Agent downwards, have worked their very best, and very well. Those who have felt the strain greatest—the engine drivers and the firemen—have had, I must say, a fair return for their labour; for it is a fact that will be found upon reference to the returns before you, that the extra wages paid for extra time during the half-year have actually exceeded the regular wages paid for the regular time. With regard to a bonus to the remainder of the staff, that is a matter which we feel to be one of very great delicacy. We have considered it, but it is a matter that is surrounded by so many difficulties—there is so much likelihood of its creating jealousies, and doing more evil than good—that we cannot clearly see our way out of it. (Hear, hear.) For the members of our staff, except perhaps the Agent himself, who, I am sure is one of the first to join in our view of the matter, have before them the prospects of promotion. The time of difficulty is the time when men show what they are made of. When the time of ease comes, then the men who have worked hard and well in times of emergency are the men whom we mark for promotion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ormiston also alluded to our having lately lost a valuable officer, Mr. Le Mesurier, who has taken service in Egypt. Mr. Le Mesurier did his work exceedingly well. I do not think Mr. Ormiston exceeded the truth in the high terms in which he spoke of him. We have always acknowledged his good services, and we regretted the loss of so valuable an officer. But, gentlemen, Mr. Le Mesurier left the service for his own advantage; whether it was that he thought that his health would be better in Egypt, or the pay better, or the prospects better, we cannot say; it might be, he did not leave us from ill-health contracted in our service, or from unavoidable causes. He simply left us to improve, as he thought, his position. We have made it a rule, and I hope you will confirm us in the propriety of it, that where any gentleman leaves our service for his own benefit, we do not, however much we may have valued his services, propose any special bonus or donation. That is simply the fact with regard to Mr. Le Mesurier, who, as I said before, was a most useful officer, and having managed our property well, and created a good feeling, we were extremely sorry to lose him.

Mr. Ormiston : I did not propose anything of that kind, but I proposed an acknowledgment.

The Chairman : I am glad Mr. Ormiston has given me the opportunity of making the acknowledgment I have done. (Hear, hear.)

I think I have replied to Mr. Jones' remarks as to the coal. Mr. Jones also asked as to how we got our engines. I may tell you, gentlemen, that long experience has pretty well shown us who are the best makers—at least, for our purposes; because there are always specialities. We require different engines for different lines, and it is left to us to what would be required in England. But our Consulting Engineer, Mr. Berkley, is a gentleman of great experience in India and England. When we require engines, he knows perfectly well what we want. We call for tenders from various builders of engines, and he advises us to take the best. I can assure Mr. Jones that we do not by any means go in, as a matter of course, for the cheapest tender. In a matter like engines, we go in for the best, and from all the reports that we get from our Agent, we believe we act on the right principle, and that the engines we generally order out are highly satisfactory. Our Locomotive officer, Mr. Jackson, a very able and efficient man, would very soon let us know if we were not in the case of the engines is thoroughly worked out according to his own plans and specifications. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, Mr. Jones also recommended us very strongly to reduce our rates upon cotton. Now this is rather a delicate point for the shareholders to urge, because I presume all of you like to have, now and then, a surplus dividend. (Hear, hear.) All I can say is, that unless we proceed with a great deal of care and thought in reducing our rates upon cotton, you will soon get no surplus dividends. (Hear, hear.) Our actual charge upon cotton all over the line is about 2½d. per ton per mile, which I do not think is excessive. The proof of that is shown by the fact, which I stated in my opening remarks, that the cultivation of cotton in those districts which supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is increasing to the extent of about 17,000 acres. Now that would not be the case if our rates were so oppressive as to prevent the free exportation of cotton. I also mentioned that the prices current in Bombay for cotton were higher this year than last year. Now, surely, if our rates for the conveyance of cotton down to Bombay were so excessive, as my friends Mr. Jones would imply, that would hardly be the case. I hope Mr. Jones will suspend any further action in reducing the present occasion, but for some little alarm which one of your statements gave me—that we were liable for all the robberies which took place in the course of the transit of goods, although they were in no way connected with our own officers. If that is the case, it really is a very serious thing in

tide. The superficial area of the opening of the boiler when the plate was torn away is 4370·1 square inches, giving a pressure at 15 lbs. of 32·6, and at 20 lbs. of 43·4 tons; at 22 lbs. 47·74 tons. Without any support, I should think it would be very unsafe to put on a pressure of over 5 lbs., knowing the state of the plate as I do now. I have been two years chief engineer on board a steamer. I was on board the steamer Atheneum. I was also Chief Engineer on board the Glengyle for four months. I have personal knowledge of an engineer's duty. We had four engineers in the Atheneum. The Chief Engineer is responsible for the boilers and machinery being in proper working order. The cleaning of the boilers and looking after them to see if they require repairs is always entrusted to one of the junior engineers. It is his duty to report any defects whatever to the Chief Engineer direct, and not through the engineer immediately above him. If the 3rd Engineer discovers a defect, he would not be discharging his duty by reporting the discovery to the 2nd Engineer and not to the Chief. Boilers are generally cleaned out alternately, one boiler one month and the other the next month. When three engineers are employed, that duty is generally given to the third. The duty of a chief engineer is to make a personal inspection of the boilers at least once in six months. He is expected to make a very careful examination.

Coroner—Is it customary for the chief to examine the boilers more than once in six months?

Answer—It depends on the state of the boilers. If a boiler is known to be getting weak, it requires more attention than new boilers. A boiler such as the Yesso's with the amount of work it has done and its age, would be still in a fair condition if it had not been neglected.

Coroner—Having regard to the age of the Yesso's boilers, viz., since April 1874, do you consider it to have been the duty of the Chief Engineer to have inspected the boilers more frequently than once in 6 months?

Answer—Knowing what I do now of the state of the boiler, I should have made the examinations more frequently. The stays should have been made the special object of observation from the time the boilers were put in use, because they formed the most vital parts of the boilers. To a competent engineer those stays would appear to be requiring renewal twelve months ago. If they had been examined nine months ago, they would have appeared to require renewing. No engineer could have fancied that the stays were splash boards. I should have considered it the duty of the chief engineer to have looked to the boilers himself every six months, even if he was told by his subordinates that everything was in order. It is the duty of all engineers to look after the safety valves, more especially the duty of the chief engineer, who is responsible for weighing the safety valves from time to time as the boiler gets older. I am speaking of this obligation in reference to Hongkong. I should say the proper weight for the Yesso's safety valve is 5 lbs., knowing the state of the plates of her boiler, which I should have known if I had been doing my duty. Had the stays been in good condition I should have considered it safe to carry 15 lbs. weight. I attribute the cause of the explosion to the plate not being strong enough to resist the pressure of the steam; and this weakness arises from the absence of the stays. I have a plan of the fore-part of the ship, showing the fore-hold, the fore between deck and the fore-castle. I cannot venture to judge of the amount of pressure that was on at the time of the explosion. Mercurial gauges are best test gauges, and Bourden's gauges best engine room gauges.

Mr. Sharp—Would any casual examination have detected the defects?

Answer—The corrosion on the stays could have been seen by ordinary examination. Without any report from the subordinate engineers, it is the duty of the Chief Engineer to have made himself acquainted with the state of the whole machinery and boilers.

By Mr. Brereton—The boilers of the Yesso were constructed under the inspection of Mr. Brockat, who had been in the Company's service for five years. He was considered a very good engineer.

Mr. Brereton—Having regard to the boiler that exploded being made in April 1874, would you not expect the guesst stays to be in fair order at the present time?

Answer—I don't think they would. The old boilers had round stays. Round stays are more durable than guesst stays. Guesst stays may be either round or flat. I have never seen plates and stays like these in American steamers; they have always round bars.

Mr. Brereton—Supposing the Chief Engineer had gone into the starboard boiler nine months ago and carefully inspected the interior, do you think he would have found these guesst stays but only slightly corroded?

Answer—He would have found them corroded.

Coroner—"Slightly" is the word.

Answer—I say corroded.

Coroner—The important word is "slightly."

Answer—He would have found them more than slightly.

Mr. Brereton—The extent of corrosion is only a matter of opinion?

Answer—The amount of corrosion is a matter of fact. If the stays were only slightly corroded 9 months ago and the 3rd engineer made no report to that effect, it might not have been unusual for Mr. Bernard not to have made a critical examination. If the stays were in ordinary order and the plates deteriorated, the boiler could stand 15 lbs. steam. When there are 3 engineers on board, it is the custom for the Chief engineer to see that the 2nd and 3rd engineers do their work, and not himself to make any critical examination, but known defects whether in engines or boilers have always to be examined by the Chief engineer.

Mr. Brereton—In the absence of any report by the 2nd and 3rd engineers, would not the Chief Engineer abstain as a rule from making an inspection of the boiler or machinery?

Answer—The inspection of the boilers and machinery is generally left to the 2nd and 3rd engineers, but the Chief Engineer makes an examination once in six months, if not oftener.

Mr. Brereton—Supposing the chief had known that the 3rd engineer had the duty of examining the boilers of the Yesso at the end of every trip and that he did examine them and no report having been made to him, would not the chief engineer under ordinary circumstances rest satisfied with that report without making any critical examination himself?

Answer—If I was the chief engineer, I should have examined them. I know there are very stringent rules at home for examining boilers, and I think they are absolutely necessary to prevent accidents. I have read of the accounts of the explosion on board the Thunderer. Guesst stays like these are more liable to decay. An engineer not accustomed to guesst stays of this kind might overlook inspecting them.

Mr. Brereton—Might he not make an error of judgment as to their durability, having been accustomed to round irons and not flat irons?

Answer—The flat stays are liable to deteriorate more rapidly, and a person may have been deceived as to the rapidity of the changes.

Mr. H. C. Baillie was re-examined—I have made a further examination of the gauges of the Yesso. I took the large gauge and found the inside in splendid condition; the spring was weak from constant use, so much so that the hands stand at 5 lbs. without any steam on. I did not take the other gauge. I have had my own gauge tested by the steam fire engine gauge and found it correct. On the 27th November I examined the safety valve in company with the chief engineer, and I found the weight was only 29-15. lbs. The valve I calculate would lift at 30 lbs. to the square inch. I examined the support boiler at request of the Superintendent of Police. The first stay of the gusset stays of the in-board side was completely gone, and the sound stay was nearly gone. The 1st and 2nd stays on the out-board side have just parted. The centre three have not parted; the plates were very thin. Between the 3rd and 4th stay of the out-board side, a hole has been bored to ascertain the thickness; the hole has been recently made.

By Mr. Brereton—I have never seen gusset stays in large boilers. An engineer not accustomed to them might commit an error of judgment as to their power of durability. I have not seen the old boilers of the Yesso.

Captain Ashton was called—The 2nd engineer always told me that the large gauge in the engine room was the one they always used, and that it marked 4 or 5 lbs. less. He said he could feel a pressure of steam when the gauge marked nothing. This accounts for the log shewing 19 and 20 lbs. steam when the log in the engine room only recorded 15 lbs.

By Mr. Sharp—I was the Marine Superintendent of the Company. I was in command of the vessel at the time of the accident. When I was Marine Superintendent, I received the logs from the engineers at the end of each trip.

This closed the evidence.

Mr. Brereton then addressed the Coroner on the enquiry. He said at the outset that so far as Messrs. Douglas Graeme & Co. were concerned no one deplored this sad accident more than they did, not only because of the great loss of life but because these people were their own friends and customers, and the firm had spared no pains or money to secure the most efficient staff of officers for the steamers, and in support of his statement, he instanced the case of Capt. Ashton, who was so well known here as an efficient and a careful seaman, and a better commander could not be wished for by intending passengers. The same might be said of the Company's other officers and engineers, who were very highly paid, especially Mr. Bernard, who received a higher rate of wages than the other engineers in the Company's service on account of his peculiar knowledge of the engines of the Yesso. But it was absolutely impossible, without any stringent provisions such as those prevailing at home as to periodical examinations, to prevent accidents of this kind. With regard to Mr. Bernard, the case undoubtedly looked bad against him, looking at the fearful results of this accident; but he had been eleven years in the Company's service, and during that time no accident had ever occurred, and as accidents would always happen they could only be prevented by stringent regulations like those in force at home, and had such provisions prevailed in Hongkong, this accident could have been prevented; and in the absence of such regulations, he contended it was an inevitable accident. The first engineer was called into custody from having received no report as to any defects in the boilers from his subordinates. Moreover, he was accustomed to the old boilers built in America which had round stays, and they lasted something like nine years without any accident. Being used to the round stays lasted so long and so well, it was natural that he should be deceived it to believing that the flat stays would last the same length of time. He had examined the stays nine months ago and did not consider the corrosion would set in so fast, and the greatest proof that he was *bona fide* in his opinion was shown by the fact of his risking his own life. It was only an error of judgment that he did not have these stays repaired or make a more recent examination. Mr. Brereton asked the Coroner to view the unfortunate occurrence as an inevitable accident. He then instanced the explosion on boartd H.M.S. Thunderer at home, the boilers of which were made of extraordinary strength. Every precaution was taken and yet accident happened, whereby forty people lost their lives, and with regard to the present occurrence, it must be regarded, so far as Mr. Bernard was concerned, as an inevitable accident.

CORONER'S ADDRESS.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury. He said the inquest was opened on the body of Tsang Asam and others, but the verdict would be just as good as if the identification of the whole 77 bodies had been made. The Jury had heard the evidence and seen the plate and the gusset stays, and there was a good deal of scientific evidence as to the amount of pressure the boilers could bear under certain circumstance. It appeared that in 1874, there were two good boilers put on board, having their end plates stayed up in a certain manner by certain pieces of iron called gusset stays. But on examination after the occurrence, it was found that all the gusset stays in the starboard boiler were absolutely gone, with the exception of one, which Mr. Gillies said had only a metallic adhesion of the thickness of paper. The corroded ends of the other stays were separated, some to the extent of an inch in width, and others to 1¼ inches, as stated by Mr. Robb and Mr. Gillies. The object of these stays was to support a pressure of 15 lbs. to the square inch, giving a total of 35 tons on the plate, and that was increased sometimes to 45 or 50 tons. Now with all these stays gone, it would surprise the Jurors that the end plate could have withstood the pressure. It was really a wonder that it stood so much as it did, and all the engineers had said that if they had known this state of things they would not have gone to sea in the ship, and Mr. Gillies said he would have weighted the safety valve to 5 lbs. The safety valve turned out to be weighted with 30 lbs., and the engineers themselves said 40 lbs., the weight to which it was originally fixed in 1874. Then seemed to be not the least change made since 1874. In England the pressure was fixed by the Government, but there the responsibility was thrown on the Engineers themselves, and they stated the valve had never been attended to. The gusset stays, which were really things that bound this flat surface, being absolutely gone, and the boiler plate itself even with their support not capable of resisting a pressure of more than 15 lbs.; here were these men driving the ship up and down the coast, and always when the water was being blown out the steam was allowed to attain a greater pressure. There was the statement of the third engineer that he never allowed the steam to get above a certain point; and there was the evidence of the first that the steam was at a certain point when the steamer came alongside, but there was also the evidence of the two firemen, who said they thoroughly understood what was meant by pressure, what it usually was at sea with a head wind and with a fair wind, and that they observed on the morning of the accident that the pressure had been raised according to the mercurial gauge below until it came up to 21 lbs. or 22 lbs. A good deal depended on whether that gauge was reliable or not, and the general impression seems to have been that it was perfectly fallacious. The only thing to do was to test it. It was tested. Mr. Baillie tested it with his own gauge, which certainly was not alone to be taken as a standard of accuracy, but from the observation it might be inferred that not only was his right but the mercurial one also. Mr. Robb said he would be very much surprised if the mercurial gauge was not reliable, and the coincidence of the two being the same would seem to show that both were right. Mr. Baillie also examined the large gauge and found that without any pressure, owing to wear and tear, it marked 5 lbs., when it ought to mark nothing. The questions were these: Did the Jurors believe that the pressure was up to 20 lbs. or 18 lbs., or that the boiler burst in consequence of extraordinary pressure. Mr. Gillies had told them the conclusion to which he had come, and it seemed the only common sense view, that more pressure was put upon the plate than it could stand. Next came the question of responsibility. Mr. Brereton had said accidents would always happen, but there were duties cast upon men that they could not avoid, and if they neglected to perform these duties the law laid it down that they were responsible for their acts. There was the evidence of Mr. Gillies and Mr. Robb, and of Capt. Ashton himself, that the Chief Engineer was responsible. Certainly, so far as they could see, and it was the evidence of Captain Ashton, Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co. were always ready and only too glad to have any defect set right. Common sense would have dictated that such would be done; it was the Company's interest not only on the grounds of humanity but on commercial grounds that such should be done, and they certainly paid their officers highly, and everything that could be done was done by the Company to have things right. But some one must be responsible: there might be a division of responsibility, but the Chief Engineer was responsible for everything in his department. It was for him to show when anything went wrong that the responsibility did not rest with him. Now as a matter of law it had been held over and over again that if a person neglected to perform his duty, whereby a death was occasioned, he would be guilty of manslaughter; so in the present case, if the Jurors found that the Engineers of the Yesso had neglected their duty in omitting to do things that they ought to have done, they would be guilty of manslaughter for the death of Tsang Asam. It was their duty to have found out the state of the plate and stays in the boiler. It had been attempted to throw the responsibility one upon the other, but the law allowed no such shirking; and the Coroner quoted from Russell on Crimes. The Coroner concluded his charge in these words:—"It seems to me very clear that if you come to the conclusion that it was the absolute duty of each to have seen to the state of these boilers, and that they neglected to see to them, and if you also come to the conclusion that this man died from the effects of that explosion; you cannot come to any other conclusion than that both these men are guilty of manslaughter." He added that he need not, he thought, go through the evidence, as the Jurors had paid great attention to it, but if they required it, he would read any portion to them. He then thanked them for their patient hearing in this matter, which was a serious one, and it was a consolation to their trouble in this long enquiry that they had exhausted the subject and had arrived at the botton of the matter.

VERDICT.

After a long deliberation, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Tsang Asam and several others met their deaths from an explosion of the star-board boiler of the S. S. Yesso in this harbour on the 22nd inst., and that the explosion resulted from the defective condition of the boiler,—the guesst stays in the forward end being, with the exception of one, corroded through, and the end plate also corroded to a dangerous extent. This state of the boiler was owing to the negligence and want of judgment of the engineers, whom we consequently consider guilty of manslaughter. We are of opinion that no blame can be attached to any one else.

"We would also add that we consider it most deplorable that in a large shipping centre like Hongkong there are no periodical governmental surveys of the boilers and machinery of steamers, as is the case in the United Kindom."

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" .....Departure	5-25	..	8-50
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" .....Departure	10-14	4-18	..
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	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shall Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk'sRegulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	18	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	10	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	8
Drab Felt Milton Hats ..... 6-8 to	8	8

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCKETS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.*

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs. 40 to 100.*

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs. 18 to 150. Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs. 40 to 200.*

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx Sardonyx Blood Stone &c., priced from Rs. 22 to 70.*

GEM RINGS *for Ladies, set with Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Emeralds, &c. of new patterns and most beautiful designs.*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.
These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.
The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.
Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.
A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	4	9	8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9	12	10	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption....	11	12	12	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13	8	14	0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	8	8	9	0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7	8	8	0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Dean Lane, January 1878.

ARTICLES USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL AND AMUSING,
SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR
CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY.

Albums, Carte de Visite and Scrap
Arms, Crest, and Monograms
Artists' Materials
Belts and Pouches for Ladies
Brushes, Gum
Copying Press
Bell, Call
Book-slides
Blotting Cases
Bottles, Scent
Binoculars
Boxes, Cash and Despatch
" Card
" Work
" Paint and Color
" String
Books, Memorandum
Copying
Bags, Dressing
Basket, Toy
Cards, Menu and Christmas
Birthday and Souvenir
Cases, Card
" Cigars and Cigarettes
" Scent Bottle
" Etui
" Dressing
" Reference
Cabinets, Stationery
Clips, Boards and letter
Compasses, charm Prismatic
Compendiums, Ladies
Clynometers
Drawing Materials
Desks, writing
Dictionary, Walker and Webster's
Erasers, Desk
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Inks, Magic and Travelling
Instruments, Surveying
Jewel Cases
Knives, Paper and Pen
Knife
Lead Cuttings
Lens hematical Instruments
Mathines, Magnetic, Galvanic
Mac, Triple Folding
Novels
Oleographs
Pens and Pen-making Machine
Pens, Addressing, Music, Ruling and Stylold
Pencils and Pencil Cases
Penholders
Pressee, Copying and Byford's Facsimile
Plaster, Court
Paper, Blotting
Paperweigh and Postage Scales
Paints, Water Color
Paste
Quill Pen-making Machine
Racks, Pen
Rulers
Rings, Key
Scissors, Folding, &c
Scraps for Scrap Albums
Slates, Unbreakable
Tourists' Cases
Tapes, Metallic Measuring
Toothpicks
Varnish for Leather
Wells, Damping
Wax, Sealing
Writing Table Sets
Writing Paper
Weights, Paper

GAMES, TOYS, &c.

Acrobats, Crandalls
Bon Bons from 12 annas box
Blocks, Box
Billiards, Portable and Grass Lawn
Base Ball, Badminton and Accessories
Bezique Cards
Boards, Chess, Draught, and Cribbage
Bezique
Boards, Chess, Draught, and Croquet
Compendium of Games
Chessmen
Cards, Playing
Card Games
Dice, Dominoes, and Draughtsmen
Dolls
Dumb Bells and Foils
Fox-Bags
Games for Indoor
Kaleidoscope
Magic, Lantern
Maps, Puzzle
Mechanical Figures
Planchette and Puff and Dart
Puzzles
Polo, Bungalow
Soldiers, Toy
Spelling Games
Slates, Transparent
Selection and Amusing Novelties
Skates
Tricks
Tennis, Lawn, and Accessories
Toys and Tops
Wheel of Life
Wrist Markers
Zoetrope

HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING REQUISIT